Manganese is another naturally occurring element which can often be detected in drinking water. The EPA secondary drinking water standard for manganese is 50 ug/l. At this level and above, water may be cloudy, form black precipitates, contribute to mineral depositing in pipes or cause difficulty in sudsing. There is not a published level at which manganese causes health problems. At 50 ug/l of manganese, drinking water systems are advised that problems with taste and color of water can occur.

Iron

is a naturally occurring element. The EPA secondary drinking water standard for iron is 300 ug/l (1 ug/l is equal to 1 part per billion). Above 300 ug/l water may develop a red-orange color. As the amount of iron in the water increases, the color also increases. A public drinking water supply cannot be required to supply water with iron below any particular level. However, drinking water systems are advised that iron over 300 ug/l will cause their water to be discolored.